

No 15

No 30

An Essay
On
Diseases of the Liver

By
Daniel R. Ayer
South Carolina

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17. *Amphibolite* (1) *Amphibole* (2) *Quartz* (3) *Pyroxene* (4) *Magnetite*

Diseases of the Liver.

The arrangement which I intend pursuing in this dissertation is the following:

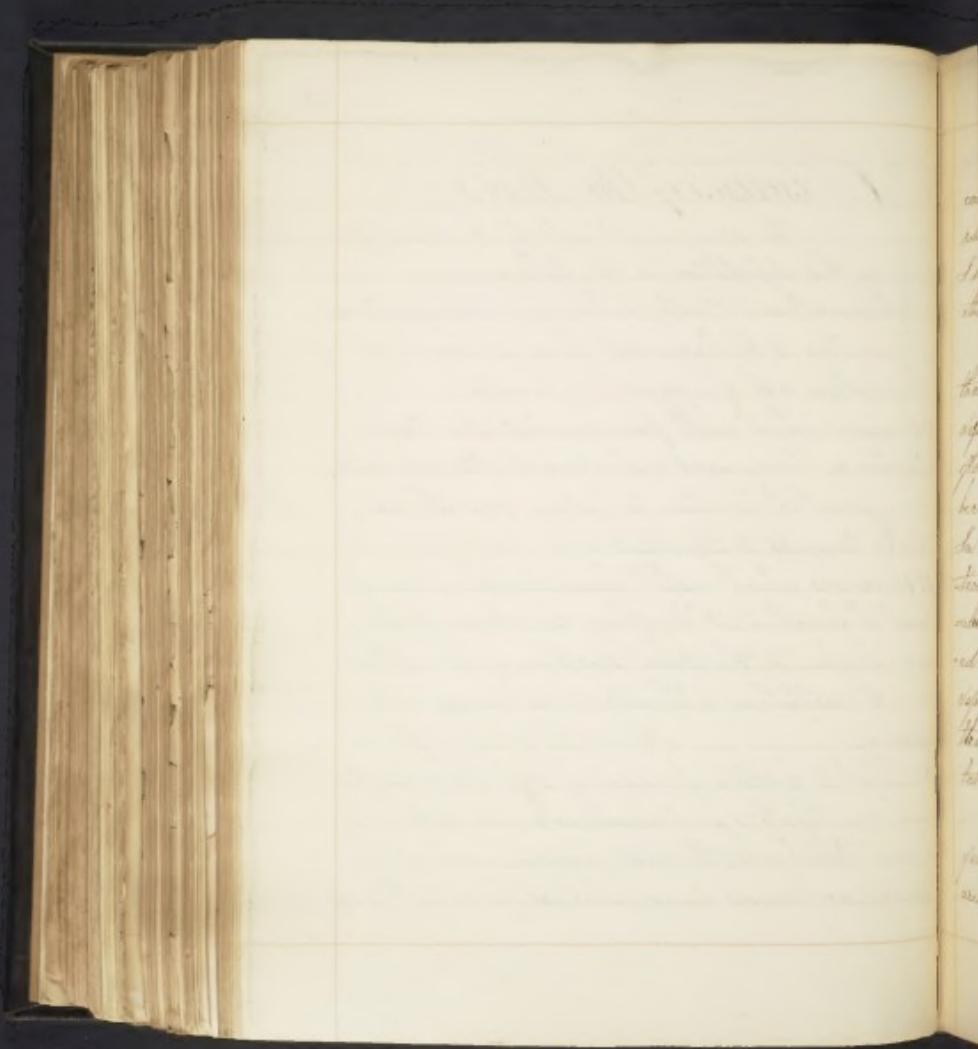
- 1 Inflammation: Acute & Chronic, terminating
1. Irritation. 2. Enlargement from adhesion in
- Inflammation. 3. Derangement of functions.

II Diseases which result from malid structure.

1. Cirrhosis or permanent enlargement attended with derangement of functions including several varieties of tumours. 2. Hydatids.

III Diseases which result from simple derangement of function. 1. Excessive secretion of bile, as in Hydrocephalus. 2. Deficient secretion of bile attended with constipation a flatulency & sometimes with hepatitis.

IV Visceral irritation producing several forms of local constipation & producing, as is now supposed by most Pathologists, the most frequent cause of all pica and other nervous diseases, such as Epilepsia, chorea,



Acute Inflammation. Physicians have not come to a conclusion concerning the process or change which a part undergoes previous to inflammation; I shall therefore embrace the opinion which of all others appears most reasonable.

When from any cause the circulation is increased that part of the body being most predisposed a where vessels are in a state of relaxation admits the red globules of blood to pass into its small vessels which become distended & a state of congestion follows.

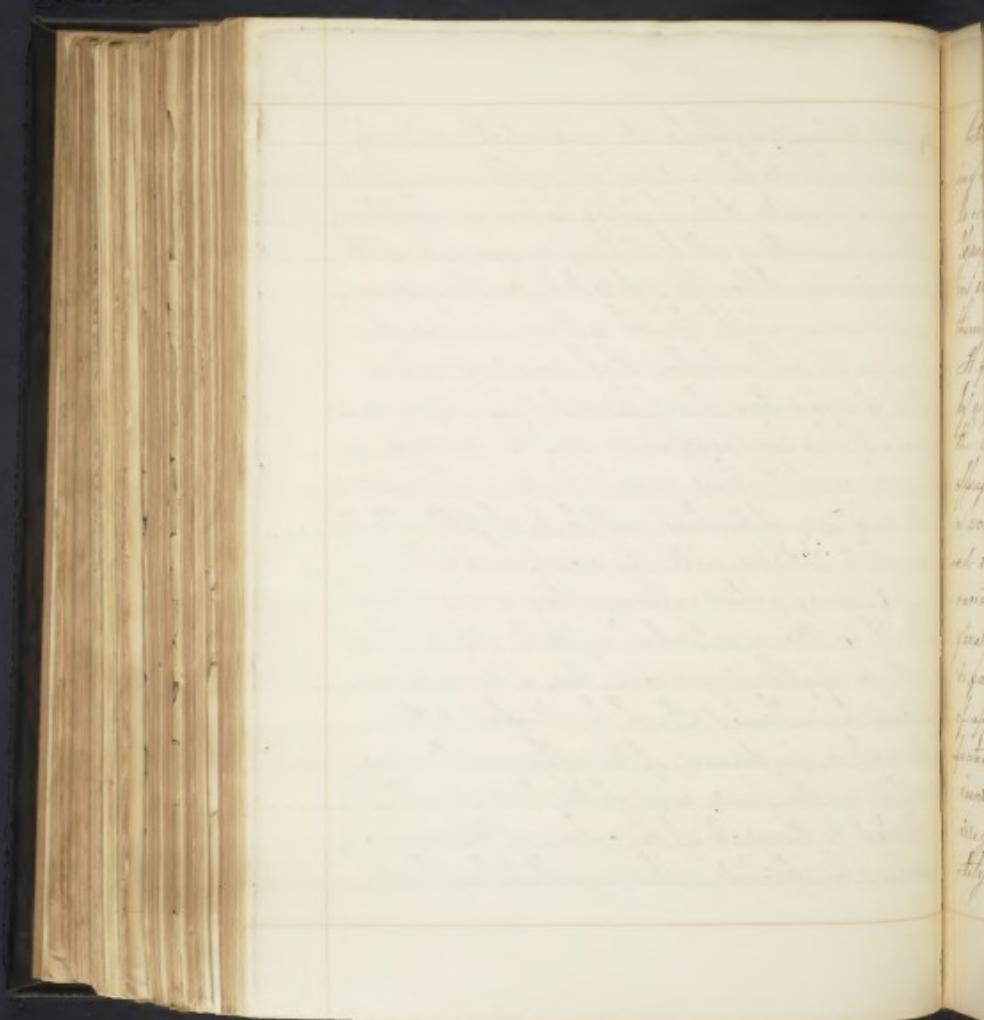
In warm climates where the action of the circulation is for a time much increased from the stimulus of heat, the extreme branches becomes debilitated & are not able to resist the force of the larger vessels & consequently red globules are forced into them, & from some of these irritated inflammation takes place.

The enveloping membrane of the liver is usually the seat of active inflammation but this arises from the increased action of the arterial

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option forcing red globals into vessels which naturally pour out a serous fluid. Now the vessels in one part being in a greater state of contraction or relaxation, the inflammation will be topical a general as the case may be. When the vessels take on this diseased action a coagulable lymph is thrown out which combines the inflammation that soon runs into a state of suppuration if not prevented by proper measures. It has been ascertained, that the enclosing membrane of the liver may be highly inflamed - the substance of the liver will be so slightly affected as not to interfere with the secretion of bile.

During active inflammation a coagulable lymph is thrown out which agglutinates the liver with its neighbouring viscera, thus, if the concave surface be inflamed it will be attached to the stomach or duodenum; if the inflammation is seated on the lower edge of the liver, it will be attached to the arch of the colon, if the convex surface be affected, adhesion will take place



between it & the diaphragm. While this process is going on, respiration takes place & these adhesions serve to confine the matter from the place of its formation out. Symptoms. As the symptoms are so nearly the same in every case of acute inflammation, I shall notice them as laid down by Hutchinson.

It first makes its appearance in sneezing followed by a paroxysm pain in the right side, shooting in the direction of the back & the shoulder-blade, cough, spitting up breathing, unusual sickness, often with a vomiting of abominable viscid matter, accompanied with considerable fever, great watchfulness & continual delirium, extreme thirst, the tongue dry covered generally with a white crust, extending to the mouth & fauces; deposition of spit, sometimes hiccup, loss of appetite & difficulty of breathing, excited on the affected side; pressure on the region of the liver increases very much the pain; the bowels are irregular; the urine is secreted in small quantity & high coloured.

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The first half of the
day was spent in the
library. We had
a good time looking
at old books from the
17th century and earlier.
I also saw some old books
from the 18th century, which
I could not tell the date of.
I also saw some old
books from the 19th century.

In the afternoon we
went to the National
Library. We saw some
old books from the 17th century
and some from the 18th century.
We also saw some
books from the 19th century.
The library is very large
and has many old books.



He had a little difficulty in getting
the men to go with him, but he
got them to go, and they
had a long time getting to the
sea port.

of the "Wine & Liquor" bill, which you
will see in the "Daily Spy" of the 1st inst.
I have written to you for a copy of
the bill, & I will forward it to you as
soon as I receive it. I do not know if
it will be of use to you writing to me,
as we have had no time to look at it.
Myself I was positive and the last
one to believe that the bill would stand
in the original, but I do not doubt
that it will be struck down. I do not
believe that any one has a right to
use, openly, either of the word "wine" or
any part of the word "liquor" without
a license, & such a law is not



to come so we sat on it over the round
table the Bishop, the Prelate of pretensions, presi-
dant of the national of France & the other
and wrote his letter to the same saint &
offered a sum to his bank. The two
writing to each other's imagination.

I know! whatever a man has form of, he
is apt to do it, would & could a man be
so blind & foolish as to do what, if
I may be bold, but on the merit of the cause
of course it will be greatly diminished. The
cause of the French. But this gives all the reason
to intend & to have it most advantageously
done. Still when branches of the same
tree & the rising sun are substituted. The root
is still substituted. The use or cause of the tree
is still substituted. We might as well
call him a King as a commoner. I
cannot help myself. Still another who
will stand. The only good of his day.



and I have had a great deal
of time now to think over
the whole subject & come to a
conclusion.

The first point is that I am not in favor
of the abolition of the Slave in
any wise, his life ought to be left out,
but the Slave must be removed
from the country, he ought not to be
left here as we now do, it is a sin
to let other men live here & the best
of them on the mean side, the master
must be removed, he is not suitable with a
host of slaves. The best way of doing
what is wanted, is to convert the
whole Southern States to Free State
slavery, it is my opinion a Free State
is the best state in a Slave State, for
work, he who is slave can do his best
work, without slavery, that there is



and regarded his tribe as more than a nation.
But he was also a friend to all the
people of the world in every way, so much so
as to be fully known to every one. After his
death his name continued to live, and the name
of Jesus, which in his time was just in
repute, became more and more famous,
so that it is now a name of universal fame.

After being educated by the best and
best teachers, he had a knowledge of
the world and other countries, so
that he could be said to have
knowledge of every country and of all
things. And he had a knowledge of
many other things, especially of
the past and of what had already
been done both in history and literature.
His education is indeed, which is to be
seen in his books, was great, so that his name
will be held in high esteem for many



After the war I have a number
of his letters & also a copy of the
first published by Moore in "The Liberator"
his letters seem to be written from a
time he is near the end, so they are not
diminished in size, and in other ways it's the
same old. His language only goes into the
various expressions of agony, despair &
the "losses" incurred with no evident
hope of recovery. When so often
of victories of strict execution I became
entirely & quite indifferent to the loss
of a hundred or even three thousand men, so
soon after being i constituted a hero. I
hate to see, but this remedy is of course
in promoting abolition at the expense of
the right of existing, is rather a vice, I
would prefer to wait until I placed the South
into a position.



With the exception of adhesions, the liver is
not subject to disease or to a change. In men
as young as to old age, no growth is very
soon perceptible with it; but this appears to be on
account of the weak power of evaporation in early
life, and of the sinking in the blood of the old sediment;
but we rest this conclusion from seeing the vessels
in old people, increasing little by little, & want of
animal spirits. Have this additional opposition
also, & we readily understand the formation
of the non common tubercles of the liver.

There are no exact symptoms by which we
can ascertain the nature & substance of the
liver, & varieties of which it is which the terms
signify. See the common tubercles and the
dark, & rather increased in size, and these we can
suppose to be the first hypochondriac. When
the paroxysms of the abdomen are there, & the tubercle
is situated upon the lower anterior surface
of the liver, that may be felt with the fingers.



The epithelium of the ventricle, mouth,
etc. is covered with ciliated protuberances or
microvilli. over the rest, which is very pale. In
fact, & has been increased in weight, some of
them said to be lost, though yet no loss in
weight, intervals of the tubes. From this we
conclude, they have been improved to the
best. There is a third and last, so that it is
most found indicated 3 times. There is
in the species in which the body is soft & fine
cut. These paragraphs of the nature of the tubes.
The liver is sometimes covered by a skin
& specially without the neck & mouth, & here
the skin changes is brought on by what we call
a cellular & tubular formation. In the mouth, the
gums are covered insensibly by the membranes,
without ulceration. The proportions of these different
tubes are so nearly the same, that it
would be useless to notice them separately when
their existence can only be ascertained by you.



and then with his finger.

Hyalitidis. Let the description of the tick be given in its turn. They are generally seen on the legs and all animals are affected that animals feeding on a fixed position are the easiest to see. They are of various sizes & the smallest specimen is round. Subject to the skin however well. They are most commonly found on the side during the night, and are sometimes found attached to the outside, occupying a part of the cavity of the abdomen. As to the origin of these animals I have never read or heard. There is no way really to know they are living animals.

There are no symptoms directly indicating the existence of Hyalitidis in the live & the disease can only be judged at in the living subject. In two cases which came under the notice of Dr. Bailey, the symptoms were similar to an attack of rheumatism. There was a violent & severe pain near the pit of the stomach, frequent vomiting



provided with a pair not numbered.

In the management of bilious, or watery diseases in the state of recovery, care is to be taken to withdraw the patient from long time & heat, until a change is produced in the condition of life. In the treatment of bilious we are not to overlook the occasional use of cathartics & a proper regulated diet, which is to be done.

We next come to diseases which result from simple derangement of function.

The most simple derangement in the body, is where there is a simple increase of secretion, but when the secretion is very immediate, it subjects the patient to great inconvenience & to dangerous disease in warm weather & particularly in the East Indies this derangement is very frequent, though the person should be particular in regulating his diet & because the reduction of temperature. It is observed by writers on tropical climates, that the natives are not so subject

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In diseases from an increased secretion of bile, as those
that arise from the excretion of bile, or valvular &c. all the
stimulating & counteracting habit, which occurs that the
secretion of bile is excited or increased, in the presence
of the excretion of bile, is just & right, & so it is in cases
of heat, & it is the secretion of bile, for the excretion
of bile, is generally in direct proportion to the quantity
of blood circulating through the liver. & therefore
thinks heat alone, is capable of increasing the se-
cretion of bile, as well as of producing those various
diseases of the liver. This, however, was not ^{so} clear
to me exactly tenable. On the contrary, I conceive,
must always be combined with heat to produce
such effects.

The diseases consequent on an increased secre-
tion of bile, are so numerous, that I shall only men-
tion a few of them. The theories of fever are almost
as numerous as the cases; but bilious fever depends
fully, if not entirely, upon an increased secretion
of bile. While the bile is passing into the natural

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passes, a portion of its watery part is absorbed & carried into the circulation, which gives the skin a yellow tinge, while the more active part is poured into the duodenum, producing nausea, sickness, foul tongue & vomiting, the usual symptoms of bilious fever. It is the opinion of Dr. Harris, that bile in malignant fevers, is taken from the intestines & carried into the circulation by the capillaries! But it appears most probable, that either the increased or cholera mucus would be induced previous to its absorption rather before a sufficiency would be absorbed to produce a fever. It is the opinion of Dr. Saunders, as well as most other authors that this is not the cause of bilious fever. He observes, that nausea & vomiting is produced by an inflammation of the pylorus & upper surface of the duodenum & the bile found in the stomach is the effect & not the cause of fever. As it has never been proved, that inflammation preceded the admission of bile into the stomach, it appears most impossible to me,

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that the inflammation is the effect of the acci-
mony of the bile. Again, that fever does depend
upon a vitiated secretion of bile, is evident from
the disease being frequently removed upon the ex-
cretion of the vitiated bile, or upon restoring the se-
cretory action to its healthy condition.

It is the opinion of Dr. Saunders, that the disease
in cholera morbus, is a combination of bile & blood,
is observed, the rapid manner in which it is poured
into the duodenum, confirms the opinion, that time
is not allowed for its proper refection. From the rapid
circulation of the blood, a quantity of red globules
escapes from the capillary vessels into the mucous
vessels with the bile, & is thus carried into the due
serum. From the termination of heat, the
inhabitants of warm climates are very subject to
cholera morbus; but they do not suffer so much
from it as steam fogs.

The main object in the treatment of bilious
fever is to correct the secretion of bile & carry it



out of the system. With this view, cathartics are
best to be the most appropriate remedy. Enemas
are frequently given; but as they increase the se-
cretion of bile & excite an insidious action in
the stomach & neighbouring parts & as bile cannot be
removed in the stomach without deranging disease,
they ought to be laid aside, & cathartics substituted.
Mercurial purges are generally resorted to as a corrective of a
diseased liver; but as it has a tendency to increase
the secretion, it ought not to be resorted to in such
cases. Opium salts & other like cathartics not only
operate more quickly & effectually, but they afford
greater relief to the sufferings of the patient. Yet the
concoction of Senna & Aloë, & Senna & aloë
mixed, form the most active, & yet efficient
with a view of obtunding the acrimony of the bile
& of facilitating its evacuation. We are next
to allay irritation, which is effectually done by
the panaceia opium. The lancet is to be employed
though the pulse should not indicate it, the pulse

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in this case is a deprived pulse; therefore if there
appears to be aduers actions in the system, we are
to use the lancet; but in this case like all others, it
is to be regulated according to circumstances. From
the effects of Opium on the spleen, it has been very
much calmed in this disease. From the liver
being in contact with the stomach, its effects are
readily conveyed to the liver which soon becomes
haematurised. After allaying irritation, cathartics
are to be employed to carry the remaining bile
from the intestines. The particular article to be
used, is left to the choice of the practitioner. Some
Salts combined with calcined magnesia has been
employed with advantage.

I next proceed to that state of the liver
where the secretion of bile is partly or entirely sus-
pended.

Bile is the natural lubricant of the intestines
& when it is wanting, a variety of diseases make
their appearance. Any defect in the structure of the



liver may entirely suspend the secretion of bile; it is most frequently dependent on a chronic inflammation of the liver. When this organ is in a such a condition or loaded with bilosomes, it performs its offices as a secretory gland, very imperfectly:

If bile is the natural stimulus of the intestines, I consequently follow, that when it is by any means prevented from falling into the intestines, constipation ensues. That there is in constipation a deficiency of bile, we conclude from all vegetable aliment having a tendency to run into the action's fermentation as well as from the fact that scarcely any trace of that fluid appears in the evacuations. It was once supposed that the bile itself would undergo the putrefactive fermentation; but it is now discovered to be a powerful antiseptic. Acting upon this idea, that a deficiency of bile gives the chief cause of constipation &c. Research was set to the administration of repeated enemas in that disease, with a view of exciting an abundant



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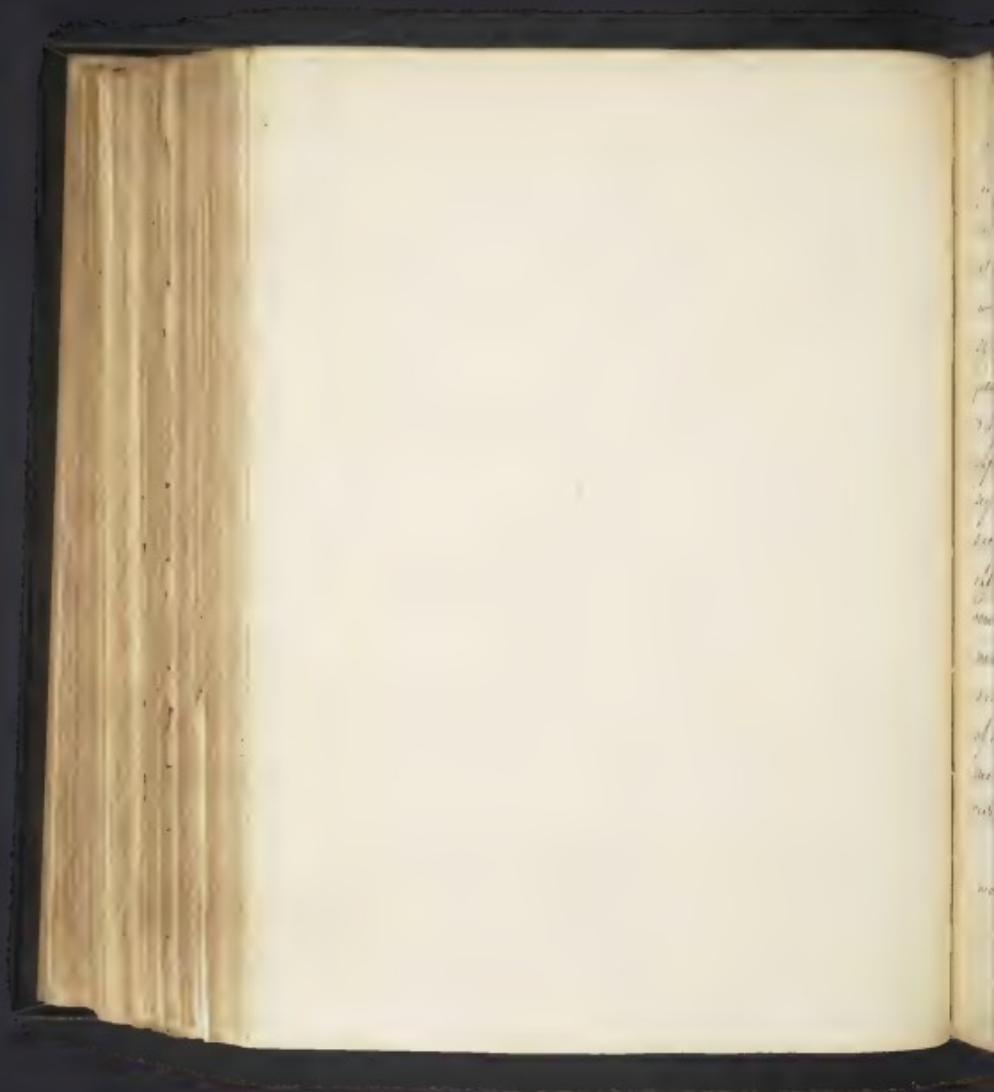
and secretion of what I have already stated to be
in natural progression of this affection, is in paper,
as it was of the original and true Journal.)

That Diarrhoea & Epiphora are often dependent
upon a want of bile is rendered probable by the fact,
that the evacuations are very rarely mixed with
any portion of that fluid, but more evidently from
the circumstance, that we begin to experience relief
in those diseases immediately after our remedies have
excited a discharge of that fluid.

The treatment of the two last mentioned dis-
eases is various, but that laid down by Dr. Chapman
is I believe, generally preferred.

Vitiated secretion of bile producing several
forms of bowel complaints & producing, as is now
supposed by most Pathologists, the most frequent cause
of A typhus Disease & other nervous diseases, such as
Hippocrate, chorea &c.

To bile as to pure or vitiated slate, cannot
remain in the stomach without producing disease,



it appears from their symptoms, that it is secondary, &
joined in Hippocratis. As little is the proper purga-
tive of the maladies, we discover in Hippocratis,
one of the first symptoms, degree of constipation.

which adds to the production of all those disagreeable
symptoms which characterize the disease. I was sup-
posed, that as the stomach was debilitated by grief
& anxiety, that the state of the liver had such an
effect on the liver, as to derange its secretion & con-
sequently was the seat of the disease. But as we know
such a derangement of the liver, will produce those
effects on the mind, we conclude that the disease is
consequent upon such a derangement. We are more
nearly & particularly confirmed in the opinion, by being
informed, by authority, that a chronic inflammation
of the liver may exist for sometime before any derange-
ment of the stomach takes place & some hepatic dis-
eases more frequently than gastric diseases.

Hippocratis generally supposed to be owing to a
malick secretion of the stomach; but by looking into



by, significant as said score of authors, we are led to believe that opinion incorrect. One of the first experiments are made a man with a forced tongue which are said by most authors to indicate hepatic derangement. Again, the disease is not always a companion of those who lead a sedentary life. As we know the womb of digestion is carried on with great facility when the body is in a state of rest; we cannot suppose that the disease primarily depends upon the derangement of the stomach, but rather upon a diseased liver, which is brought on by leading a inactive life. As a certain degree of exercise is wholly necessary to the keeping up a healthy secretion of bile, it is evident, that if this exercise is not given, the liver will fall into a torpid state, which eventually will take on disease, & as the substance of the liver, is diseased, so will be the secretion. Then by a regurgitation of this vitiated bile into the stomach, all such symptoms are produced as are seen in (Ch)appesia. That a regurgitation so slight



Since, is evident from 11 instances already noticed, that it is irritative, & likewise evident from its not inspiring the respiratory stimulus to move the intertissues which are in a state of torpor. We do not see, that the disease does sometimes depend upon a diseased condition of the stomach, but not so frequently, as upon a dilated secretion of bile.

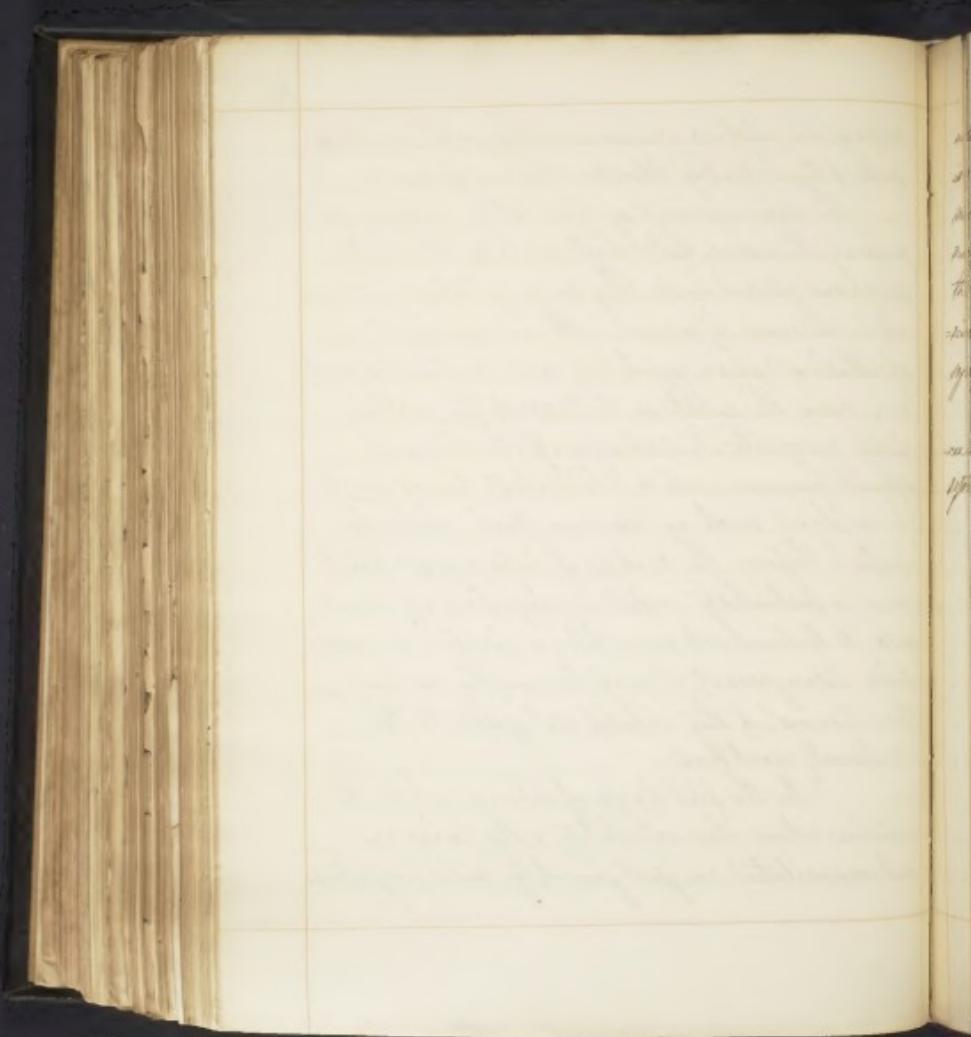
There most probably depends upon irritation of matter in the alimentary canal. The bile by being so rich of a diseased liver, acquires a character similar to its nature, which in combination with hardened faeces, makes such an impression on the finer delicate nerves of the intestines, as to affect the whole system. All spasmotic diseases depend upon an irritation of the nerves, so we suppose; Chorea is produced, from the nerves of the intestines being affected, which is indicated by a flitting pain first felt in the left hypochondrium. A degree of pain also in this place in some part of the intestines, else there would not be such a complete state of constipation. By the



erves of the intestines communicating with various parts of the body, they likewise take our spasms.

The management of these latter diseases are so nearly the same, that I shall include them all under one general head. They may, if taken in time, all be overcome by exercise, with an occasional use of cathartics & proper regulated diet. Cathartics not only move the intestines, but correct the secretion of bile & promote its discharge. If the stomach should become weak & debilitated, tonics are to be employed, such as Peruvian Bark, Solumbo, Guapu & Kapow. The tincture of hops soap & kha-paw man is particularly useful in dispelling of drunkards. As castor oil acts more like a specific in than a local detergent, it may be employed in these diseases, if they should not yield to the treatment mentioned.

² In the first stage of cholera, while the intestines retain their sensibility & the faces are not accumulated in great quantity, mild purgatives



will answer; but in the second stage, where there is consciousness, abated appetite & impaired digestion, more powerful purgatives are to be employed in such a measure as that the latter does well support the effects of the former, till the movement & excretion of the accumulated matter is effected, when symptoms of returning health will appear.

After the bowels have been thoroughly evacuated, in order to give tone to them & the general system, tonics are to be employed (Hamilton).

